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ALL ANIMALS TREATED.

Office—Feller's Stable, Hillsboro, Ohio.

CHARLES INGEBRAND, DEALER IN

Fresh Meats of All Kinds

STORES AND FAMILIES

SUPPLIED WITH

FRESH BOLOGNA

S. P. SCOTT, Pres. JOHN HULITT, Cashier.

First National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Capital \$100,000. Surplus \$20,000.

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Does a General Banking and Exchange Business.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale, Rent and Exchange

FOR SALE.

1 Small farms within 1 mile of corporation line.

Building Lots, all prices.

New house. 11 rooms.

H. C. DAWSON, Agent for Sale, Rent or Exchange of Real Estate.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

The Latest Novelty in the Book Line

Sent to You Free.

The passenger department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, have issued one of the quaintest little publications ever put out by a railroad company, under the title of "O. H. & D. Chap Book." It is printed on card finished paper, with ragged edges, and in two colors, and abounds in odd conceits. While the cost of getting out such a publication is very considerable, we concluded to put it in the hands of everybody along the line, and on receipt of your name and address, with 5 cents in postage stamps to pay for postage, etc., same will be mailed to you free.

This book will contain a complete story each month, written by the best authors of the day, and will prove an acceptable addition to the home and friends.

The supply of the first issue is limited, and if you desire a copy, send in your name and address, enclosing stamps, at once to O. H. & D. Chap Book Department, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

Mob of Infuriated Men Make an Attack on the Tiffin Jail.

The Guards Open Fire and Two Men Are Dead—Five Companies of Militia Now on the Scene—The Prisoner is Spirited Away to Fremont Jail.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 28.—In an attempt early Sunday morning to avenge the murder of August Schultz, Tiffin's popular city marshal, who was shot down in cold blood by Leander Martin, alias Williams, a farmer of Hopewell township, last Wednesday evening, two more victims were added to the tragic affair. At 1:30 o'clock a mob of 150 infuriated men, many of whom were under the influence of liquor, attacked the jail in an effort to secure Martin and hang him. A volley from a half dozen Winchester met them and two of the mob were killed. They are Henry Mutchler, jr., and Christian Mats.

At daylight Sunday morning crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the jail and Sheriff Van Nest, fearing further trouble called out Co. C, of the Sixteenth regiment, O. N. G., to maintain order. This company, which is stationed here, is not numerically strong, and the sheriff, thinking Capt. Loomis' men would be unable to cope with a more general civil uprising, telegraphed Gov. McKinley for more troops.

The governor complied with the request, ordering three additional companies to the scene. During the day one company each came from Fremont and Sandusky, and late Sunday evening the company from Kenton arrived on the Big Four. It is not believed that there will be any further trouble, yet the friends of the dead men threaten vengeance to the guards who fired on the mob, and the dead marshal's friends say they will kill Martin if they can get to him.

Martin was spirited away to Fremont long before daylight but this the people refused to believe. The names of the guards who fired the fatal volley are known only to Sheriff Van Nest.

Three hundred militiamen guarded the jail Sunday night.

Martin runs a small farm near Watson Station, six miles south of town. Wednesday afternoon he got into a controversy with a son of a neighboring farmer. The boy who is scarcely fifteen years of age, had refused to obey some trivial request of Martin and the farmer flew into a rage. He struck the boy with his fist and then seized him by the neck, nearly strangling him. The boy finally succeeded in breaking away and, half dead though he was, reached town where he told his story to the police.

Officer Pat Sweeney and Marshal Schultz immediately started for the Martin farm. Martin was still in front of the house and apparently saw them approaching, for he rushed inside, and when they arrived had barricaded the doors and was watching from one of the windows.

Sweeney and Schultz had not taken the affair very seriously, and had expected no determined opposition. They walked direct to the door of the house, but when they reached close range, Martin opened fire from the window. They blazed away in return, but before more than half a dozen shots had been fired both officers had fallen. Schultz died almost instantly where he lay. Sweeney had started to retreat from the house at the first gunshot and succeeded in getting beyond range with two wounds, which were not fatal. Reinforcements arrived later from town and Martin, seeing that further resistance was useless, laid down his arms and surrendered. The news of the death of Schultz caused the wildest excitement in town and among the neighboring farms where the dead man was well known and liked.

A company of militia arrived Sunday night from Toledo and went into camp in the vicinity of the jail, where the other four companies of the national guard are on duty, making an armed force of trained men sufficient to repel any attack which even an organized and heavily armed mob might make on the jail. Col. Todds, of Toledo, as ranking officer, assumed command of the militia, and the situation at a late hour Sunday night gave no indication of another outbreak.

Has Smith Confessed?

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—Henry Mitchell Smith, the Negro condemned to hang here November 29, for criminal assault on Mrs. Hudson, of this county, Saturday sent for Father Barry, of St. Paul's Catholic church here, and, it is said, made a confession. He asked the good father to pray for his soul. Geo. Green, another Negro, is to hang on the same day, charged with the murder of his wife and her step-father.

Glass Works Destroyed by Fire.

GLASSBORO, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Whitney glass works of this place were destroyed by fire Saturday morning, entailing a loss of \$100,000; insurance unknown. The buildings destroyed consisted of three warehouses, factory No. 1, market house, company store and some out-buildings.

New York Clockmaker Falls.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Jacob Blonner, clock manufacturer, failed Saturday, making the sixth failure in this trade this month. He has been in business ten years, and on January 1 last, claimed assets \$103,000; liabilities \$68,000.

Must Wear Bloomers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—William C. Krekler, proprietor of a restaurant near the Merchants exchange, Saturday issued an order to his pretty waiter girls that, beginning with Monday, they must wear bloomers. Bedlam broke loose at once and the dozen girls went into secret session in the kitchen. Some favored a strike and others a compromise on shortened skirts. One amazonian blonde stood stoutly for bloomers and intimated that objections to bloomers arose from physical rather than moral grounds. Meantime Mr. Krekler has provided an emergency force of bloomer girls.

PRICE COMES HIGH.

He Has Taken \$60,000,000 From the Farmers.

The darkest chapter in Mr. Brice's public career is that involving his complete surrender of his high trust as senator from Ohio to the caucus committee, Senators Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, and Mills of Texas, as far as the tariff bill was concerned, in exchange for duties on coal and iron ore. Remember it was not a case of a caucus considering and agreeing upon a measure or appointment, but something as different as day from night. It was an agreement to support, through the senate and through the conference, whatever the committee might in the future propose. No matter what industries of Ohio were hit or hurt, Mr. Brice agreed to stand by the committee, the duty on coal and ore having been fixed. The state of Ohio would, of course, have been utterly powerless to authorize its senator to delegate its authority as to any matter however unimportant. Yet Mr. Brice, bearing its commission as senator, did not hesitate to do so as to matters in which its citizens had vast and vital interests. Never was such perfidy exhibited before; think, if you can, of John Sherman saying to other senators: "Go ahead, and whatever you may think best to propose about this measure, no matter how it may effect the people of Ohio, I'll stand by you and support your propositions." And yet this is what was done by Mr. Brice, and on this action he predicated largely his claim for statesmanship. After the bill had become a law, Democrats of Holmes county demanded of him that he favor the house bill putting sugar on the free list. He telegraphed a reply in effect that now, as he was freed from the caucus agreement, he would listen to the wishes of his constituents, and support the measure, thus confirming his perfidy.

Senator Brice's action in this matter has cost the farmers of the county \$60,000,000. Mr. Brice is a high priced luxury.

A Brice Colony.

Passengers on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad have their attention called to an encampment some miles above Lima. About it may be seen a large number of men who, like Senator Brice himself, have a residence for voting purposes in Allen county. The men ostensibly work upon the Lima Northern railroad, as it is commonly called, which Mr. Brice is building. It is noted that an unusual number of men are employed on a very small piece of work. It is also a singular fact that all the men so employed are single men, who have no embarrassing appendages in the nature of wives or families to determine a residence in Indiana or Illinois. Care was taken to locate them in Allen county 30 days before election, and in that 30 days the number employed should have been able to build the embankment for a trunk line from the senator's voting residence at Lima to his actual residence in New York, with branches to his social residence at Newport and his official residence at Washington.

FOUR B'S.

B STANDS FOR:

BRICE'S

BRIBERY,

BOODLE,

BOSSISM.

Peaslee and Cox.

Professor Peaslee has been going about the state telling in his gentle, guileless way that he was superintendent of the Cincinnati schools for 12 years and then he was removed by that awful man, George B. Cox. Every man who has heard the professor attempt to make a speech has found in his own mind ample justification for the alleged action of Mr. Cox. It was at Crestline that the professor again sang his song of woe to crowd of about 50 men and boys. He was utterly crushed when a voice sang out "Hurrah for George Cox, he's all right." As the professor stood dazed, another voice queried, "Who's all right?" and there was a response by the entire company, "Why, George B. Cox, he's all right."

The Colored Vote.

Just outside of the Democratic state headquarters the other night two men, high up in the councils of the party, were heard discussing the political situation, and one of them said, "We've got a great scheme to fix the 'niggers' this year; they are all after the stuff, but they are not going to fool us. We're not going to take any chances on their getting the money and then throwing us down at the polls, so we just fix it this way, we give the coons so much on election day if they have not registered. If they register they don't get any money. On election day we'll have matters in our own hands. They can't vote and we can make any bargain we please with them."

A Great Orator.

One of the most distinguished speakers who is coming to Ohio this year to take part in the Republican campaign is the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Smith was minister to Russia under the Harrison administration and has long been among the most influential of eastern Republicans.

He is an orator of splendid ability and has few equals on the stump in the country. He is a man of fine presence, handsome, magnetic, eloquent, learned and logical.

Free wool has cost the farmers of the country \$60,000,000. Brice voted for free wool when his vote would have killed the proposition to put it on the free list.

TIMELY AND POINTED.

Advice of Hon. George K. Nash to Ohio Republicans.

MUST EXERCISE THE UTMOST VIGILANCE

And Be More Than Ever Energetic in Caring For Their Legislative Candidates to the End That Joseph B. Foraker May Enter the United States Senate on March 4, 1897.

The work of fully restoring the control of the national government to the Republican party can only be completely accomplished by the election which will occur in November, 1896. The best interests of our country demand that we should have a Republican house of representatives, a Republican senate and a Republican president. If after March, 1897, the senate of the United States should have a majority of Democrats, or if the balance of power should remain in the hands of the Populists, it will not be within the power of a Republican president and a Republican house of representatives to do the things which the good of the country requires, which the people demand and which are necessary to cure the evils from which we have suffered and still continue to suffer.

It seems to be an almost assured fact that the next president of the United States will be a Republican, and that the house of representatives, to be elected in November, 1896, will have a majority of Republicans. It is not so certain, however, that the senate of the United States, as it will be constituted upon March 4, 1897, will have a Republican majority. Even with the unprecedented upheaval of last fall it did not have one, and it will only be by the exercise of the utmost vigilance upon the part of all Republicans, that this desired end can be accomplished by the elections that are to occur between now and March 4, 1897.

Our political enemies understand the vast importance of retaining control of the senate of the United States as well, and perhaps better than we do. Therefore, every energy of the Democratic party, every sinew of war which it can command, every prejudice which it can excite, every enmity it can arouse, will be used to defeat Republican candidates for the general assembly and re-elect Calvin S. Brice. I beg of you, as Republicans, to be more than vigilant, to be more than ever energetic in caring for your legislative candidates, to the end that Joseph B. Foraker may enter the senate on the 4th of March, 1897, as a member thereof. No man desires more heartily than I do that General Bushnell shall be the next governor of Ohio. No one can wish more earnestly than I do for the complete and triumphant success of the entire Republican ticket, and of every man thereon, but of such vast importance is the senate of the United States, that I would rather see my friend Bushnell and every candidate for an executive office on the Republican ticket go down in defeat, than to see the next general assembly of Ohio controlled by the Democratic party.—Speech of George K. Nash at Medina, Sept. 10, 1895.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The Reasons For the Improved Condition of the Country.

The improved condition of the country is due to the fact, first, that the terrible menace, a Democratic congress, was powerless for any further harm. It is dead, and everybody, without distinction of party, is glad of it. Whatever improvement came afterward is due to the fact that the people last November decreed that they had no further use for the Democratic party, and that the party, tried, capable and true, one that had safely guided the country through all the perils of the last 30 years, was again to be in control of the house of representatives, and with absolute certainty that as the time limit was removed it will be restored to complete control in all branches of the government.

This is the inspiring hope to the country. To take away this hope is to plunge the country into the depth of utter despair.

Business Campaigns.

In the highest sense all campaigns are of a business nature; this one is more so than usual. We aim to vote for improved business affairs. Notwithstanding the feeble improvement in business now visible, is there a man in the state that believes a Democratic victory in Ohio would improve these conditions? Such an event would certainly work infinite harm. On the contrary, the success of the Republican party will inspire hope, and with increasing confidence that the party is to succeed in '96, will perceptibly add to the present improvement. There can be no doubt of the soundness of this position.—Ex-Governor Foster.

A Pirate.

Mr. Brice's gubernatorial candidate says that he is making a picturesque campaign. The people who have heard his speeches can judge as to the correctness of the adjective. The Hon. Frank H. Southard of Zanesville, who, by appointment of Governor McKinley, holds a state office of honor if not of profit, in an enthusiastic speech introducing Governor Campbell at Zanesville, declared that "Campbell has hoisted the black flag and asks no quarter and grants none." The black flag is the emblem of piracy and indicates that the man who fights under it is willing to fight without regard to the laws of nations or the customs and proprieties of civilization. In some respects Mr. Southard very aptly described the character of Mr. Campbell's campaign warfare.

The Republican party and press do not propose to fight in this irresponsible manner. Otherwise Mr. Campbell would have been blown out of water long ago, for a more vulnerable private never called the political main.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, '96.

Secretary Olney has, according to one of his talkative friends, sent an ultimatum, not to England, but to Mr. Cleveland. And that is why Mr. Olney went to Boston instead of accompanying Mr. Cleveland to Atlanta. The foreign policy of the administration is at the bottom of the trouble. Mr. Cleveland has been somewhat displeased ever since the friends of Secretary Olney caused it to be widely published that Mr. Olney had declined to become Secretary of State until assured that he would be allowed to inaugurate a more vigorous foreign policy, particularly as to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, than had prevailed under the late Secretary Graham, and he has given indications of a disposition to repudiate the stand in favor of the Monroe doctrine which Secretary Olney has taken in his communications to the British government concerning the Venezuela dispute. This made Olney mad, and, after ineffectually trying to get Mr. Cleveland to say that the Monroe doctrine should be lived up to by the British in their dealings with Venezuela, he presented his ultimatum to Mr. Cleveland. The substance of that ultimatum, according to the afore-said talkative friend of Secretary Olney, is that Mr. Cleveland is given his choice between backing up the policy in favor of the Monroe doctrine, which has been very clearly outlined in Secretary Olney's dispatches to the British Foreign Office, and of accepting the resignation of Secretary Olney. It is not probable that anything decisive will be made public until after the State elections, but the impression is strong in Washington that what Great Britain was allowed to do to Nicaragua she will be allowed to do to Venezuela—compel compliance with her demands—without regard to the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who has been in Washington for a few days, said just before returning home: "There is no question about the sentiment in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine. It is a right doctrine and should be upheld. I presume the doctrine will be declared in some more or less formal manner by Congress and if the situation demands that anything be done to enforce its observance, Congress, I think, can be depended upon to act promptly. Great Britain does not seem to care very much for our opinions or our wishes and we must maintain our own dignity and uphold our own rights. It looks as if most of the foreign powers had begun to feel that the United States is getting too powerful to maintain the old attitude of indifference towards the affairs of the world, and as if they saw in our increasing strength some imagined danger to themselves. They seem to be bridling up and displaying a disposition to press us back, forestalling any possible aggressiveness on our part."

Those Republicans who will publicly talk about Senator Sherman's book express regret that he should have seen fit to publish it just at this time, as it is calculated to breed dissension in the party. (The Democrats, on the contrary, are delighted with the appearance of the book on the eve of the Presidential campaign, and say they propose to do their utmost toward disseminating the criticisms, actual and implied, contained therein.) Secretary Carlisle has ordered that no more silver dollars be coined, and that the U. S. Mint, at New Orleans, be closed entirely and the employees be indefinitely furloughed without pay. Those who claim to enjoy the confidence of the administration say that no more silver will be coined, unless Congress shall order it, and that the San Francisco and Philadelphia mints will work exclusively on gold. The silver men charge that this is intended by the administration as another blow at the white metal, and they say the matter will be heard from as soon as Congress meets, and that it is likely to make new trouble for the administration.

Expert accountants, both in and out of the government service, who protested against the radical changes made in the system of government bookkeeping by the law which was enacted by Congress as one of the results of the Dockery Commission, which spent a portion of several years investigating the government's method of doing business, are not surprised to learn that the changes made have in nearly every important instance proved to be failures outright and in the rest to be no improvement upon the old ways of working. The saving about which the Democratic papers had so much to say when those five hundred odd clerks were dismissed as useless under the new order of business, will in the end prove to be a loss as it will eventually be necessary to employ double as many clerks for a long period to get the work up as it ought to be done. How soon this will be done is problematical, as there has been no official acknowledgement of the failure of the Dockery system, although in cases where it could be done the old system has been restored. The facts will get before Congress early in the coming session; also, a bill repealing every change provided for by the Dockery reorganization, and providing for the employment of a sufficient number of clerks to get the work up to date under the old system.



Fair and beautiful—the woman who keeps at a distance the complexion beautifiers, paints and powders, which soon ruin the face. A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or woman, often grows pale, wrinkled and thin, eats little, everything wears her, she complains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache, or a tender spine, with a bearing-down weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind, for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such difficulties permanently in ninety-eight per cent. of all cases. Having proven so successful, Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" on the market, and it is today sold more largely than any other medicine for the ills of woman.

For all functional derangements, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the lining membranes of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it.

Mrs. MARY CRIM, of Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ill., writes: "A few years ago I took cold, which resulted in female trouble, and affected my whole system. About a year ago, I took chills, had one or two months; they were very weakening. Had pains in my sides, more frequently in left side; gradually grew worse until, finally, I had to take to bed. I had a bad cough and couldn't rest. I commenced taking your medicine, took it about four months, taking seven bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My weight has increased, and I feel better and stouter than I have for years."



SHERIFF'S SALE.

REAL ESTATE.

R. M. Dittie, Rec. Sec., vs. Geo. N. Brown et al., Highland Court of Common Pleas, Case No. 6003.

ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order issued from the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Highland and State of Ohio, made at the Sept. term thereof, A. D., 1894, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the town of Hillsboro, on

Saturday, November 2, 1895,

At 1:00 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situate in the State of Ohio, County of Highland, and Incorporated Village of Hillsboro, to-wit: Being Lots Nos. 239 and 240 in the first addition of James H. Thompson to the Incorporated Village of Hillsboro, Ohio. Said lots are known and designated on the recorded plat of said addition by their Nos. 239 and 240, and are each 5 poles front on Elm Street and 12 poles in depth to an alley and being same premises conveyed to said George N. Brown by Timothy S. Beam and wife by deed dated January 13, 1891.

Said premises have been appraised at twenty-four hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$2433), and cannot sell for less than two-thirds of said appraisement.

S. N. PATTON, Sheriff of Highland county.

John T. Hire, Attorney.

Magistrate—You say this man assaulted you. How did it happen?

Colored Citizen—I brushed again' him, an' he sayed I was 'too fresh,' an' then he 'sailed me, sah.

Dr. Hand's Colicure in Ohio.

CEDARVILLE, O., May 4, 1893.

"I heartily recommend forever Dr. Hand's Remedies for children. My baby had colic so bad I was almost worn out. A lady friend told me of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. I bought a 25 cent bottle and both baby and myself now have sweet and refreshing sleep. I also find Dr. Hand's Pleasant Physic of great benefit to myself and child."—Respectfully yours, Mrs. Geo. Boyd. Dr. Hand's Remedies for children, 25 cents, at all druggists.

Justice—What is the charge against this prisoner?

Officer—Having an infernal machine in his possession, yer honor.

Justice—An anarchist or bicyclist?

It is a truth in medicine that the smallest dose that performs a cure is the best. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the smallest pills, will perform a cure, and are the best. W. R. Smith & Co.

Small Boy—I want two pounds of fresh sausages, and cook says will you be so kind as to wrap them up in a newspaper containing a good love story?

"The Common People."

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine, and this